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## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. 1

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

NUMBER 58.

Additional from the North.

We have received Northern papers of the evening of Friday, the 3d instant:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The rejection of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the legislature of New Jersey, on Wednesday, defeats that measure for the present. So far eighteen States have ratified the action of Congress, while only three have rejected it. The question will now come before the people of the three States which have rejected the amendment, and will probably have a direct bearing upon the election of the members of their next Legislatures.

The Legislatures of the following States have ratified the amendment:

1—Illinois, Feb. 2.

10—Missouri, Feb. 2.

2—Delaware, Feb. 2.

12—Minnesota, Feb. 8.

3—New York, Feb. 3.

13—Kansas, Feb. 3.

4—Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.

14—Virginia, Feb. 9.

5—Maryland, Feb. 3.

15—Indiana, Feb. 13.

6—Massachusetts, Feb. 3.

16—Nevada, Feb. 16.

7—West Virginia, Feb. 3.

17—Louisiana, Feb. 17.

8—Wisconsin, Feb. 24.

9—Maine, Feb. 7.

10—Missouri, Feb. 2.

11—Ohio, Feb. 2.

12—Michigan, Feb. 2.

13—Kansas, Feb. 3.

14—New Mexico, Feb. 3.

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## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

B. M. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

The Captured North Carolina Papers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th.—Nearly all of the exchanges found in the Wilmington (North Carolina) Journal office on the day of its capture, have been received here.

The tone of the North Carolina papers, such as the Fayetteville *Telegraph*, the Raleigh *Progress*, and others show a determined spirit of resistance to Jeff. Davis. The *Progress* is outspoken in its hostility, and ridicules most bitterly Governor Vance's proclamation to the people to defend the State. It charges that a number of wealthy Secessionists across the Chowan river are making preparations to receive our troops and get within our lines to save themselves from Richmond taxation.

The *Progress* speaks in the most complimentary terms of Sherman's grand advance, applauds his rule at Savannah, and states that honorable terms of peace were offered by President Lincoln to the rebel Commissioners. On the whole, all of these exchanges show a strong peace sentiment in that State.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, what impression has been made upon our Yankee enemies, at Washington city, by an article which lately appeared in the *Progress*, of this city. We have long since ceased to argue with the *Progress*, and the kindred sheets; and the public well know why. Nor do we now mean to resume a left off task. But, as a public journalist, keeping the people informed of the news, we give, as an item of information, the above evidence of the Yankee estimation in which a North Carolina—Raleigh—journal is held. Our soldiers, and our people, will thus see that in Washington City, the Yankee press publishes, with exultation, the fact: That the "Progress is outspoken in its hostility to Jeff Davis;" that "it ridicules most bitterly, Gov. Vance's proclamation to the people to defend the State; that it conveys the gratifying information, that "a number of wealthy secessionists, across the Chowan river, are making preparations to receive our (Yankee) troops, and get within our lines to save themselves from Richmond taxation;" and finally, that "the *Progress* speaks in the most complimentary terms of Sherman's grand advance; applauds his rule at Savannah, and states that honorable terms of peace were offered by President Lincoln to the rebel commissioners."

We have only one word or two to say upon this last quotation: The "grand advance" of Sherman, which is thus spoken of "in the most complimentary terms," is described by Lieut. Gen. Wadd Hampton as one of rapine, devastation, robbery and murder, in which "a city was fired into without a word of warning, and then after its surrender, laid in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children." An advance in which "dwellings were fired and citizens robbed, and others, fair and beautiful women, unprotected and defenseless, were subjected to that most horrid ignominy, which death only can alleviate." Such ignominy as a dog never perpetrates upon his fellow. General Hampton says—addressing Sherman—"your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses; and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death."

The *Progress*, in its issue of the 8th, publishes the correspondence of Gen. Hampton with Sherman, wherein General Hampton makes the above charges, as of his own knowledge, and it says, "it is brutal and cowardly to punish prisoners of war, and if these two gentlemen go to work deliberately to murder prisoners thus unfortunately situated, it will be a disgrace to our civilization." These two gentlemen!!! It is true the *Progress* goes on to say:—

"If Sherman has been guilty of so great an outrage upon the rights of non-combatants and so disgraced the calling of arms, let him and his government be held up to the scorn and execration of the world; and if, on the other hand, it was destroyed by stragglers from our army, by fanatical citizens or others, let the truth be known. We know nothing, positively, of the burning of Columbia, but hope the whole truth will be given to the public at an early day."

There was much property burned in Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston, but we believe that it is admitted that in all these places it was done by order of our military authorities, or by citizens. If Columbia be burned, it was doubtless done, however, by the enemy.

The *Progress* seems to be lothe to believe that Sherman would be "guilty of so great an outrage," on his grand advance. It says perhaps it may be that "it was destroyed by stragglers from our army, by fanatical citizens or others."

General Hampton says to Sherman, in tone of solemn accusation, which bears the impress of truth, sufficient to convince even the Yankee nation—"You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning.—After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection of private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure." Upon this accusative testimony, so high, so pure, we have no such assaying judgment as to need further conviction.

It is in accordance with the brutal instincts which Sherman has everywhere shown.—Before this, he had exiled hundreds of helpless females, and banished out of their homes an entire community.

We set out with the announcement that we neither intended to argue with the *Progress*, nor call in question its opinion. The day has passed by, when we were in the habit of doing this. But, now that the day of our trial is at hand; now that, as the New York Tribune says, "the Federal army is about to feel the loyal Union sentiment of North Carolina," we give for news the estimate they put upon our most distinguished citizens, in order that our soldiers, and our people may see how to view us by the light of the Yankee "lustre."

Fast Day.

To day has been set apart by the President of the Confederate States to be observed in fasting, humiliation, and prayer to God, for his blessings upon us as a people. It is recommended that the day be observed by a suspension of all business. No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

The following suggestions concerning the observance of the day, we copy from an exchange:

"In view of the fact that our position as a people is critical, it is respectfully suggested that all persons in the Confederacy observe Friday, the 10th day of March, appointed a day of fasting and prayer, with more earnestness and solemnity than has yet been manifested; and to that end it is proposed:

1. That all churches have at least three public services. The first early in the morning; the second at 11 o'clock, and the third in the afternoon, or at night.

2. That such churches as can will keep their doors open, and the services in operation without intermission during the whole day—the ministers relieving one another, and the people going and coming as they may need.

3. That country churches protract their services through four or five hours.

4. That the people really humble themselves, and as a means thereto, eat no more food than may be necessary to keep up their strength.

5. That all light conversation and unbecoming amusements be discarded, and the day truly observed as a day of humiliation.

If there be any virtue in a day of fasting and prayer, it should be observed as the Bible directs. Merely, many have kept it as a mere holiday. This cannot be expected to elicit God's blessing. Our condition is now such that trifling is madness.

If we give all our time and hearts to it for that one day, we may look for a great blessing.

The letter of our correspondent from Randolph, is one of many that we are in daily receipt of.

The lawlessness of the deserters, who are now ravaging our counties, is beyond parallel. Murder and outrage are of daily occurrence. In some of the counties, loyal men are not safe in their homes.

We are happy to record, however, that the most energetic steps are being taken to fasten a severe retribution upon these wretches. Forces are already sent to their stronghold; and the orders have gone out to take no prisoners. But while this necessary, but stern command, will bring many a base deserter and outlaw to his doom, what is to become of those who have stimulated this desertion—who have directly contributed to fill our woods with these characters; and to produce the deeds of violence which they perpetrate. Are the principals alone to be punished, and the accessories to go scot-free?"

We again warn deserters to avail themselves of the present time to return to duty, for the strong hand is about to be laid upon them.

### AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Rev. Mr. PRITCHARD some time ago began the undertaking of raising an ambulance corps among the citizens of this place, for service in such portions of the State as they might be called to. He was only partially successful; and there still remains a deficiency to be filled, before the organization is complete. It is a useful and valuable undertaking. The services rendered by the corps of citizens in Richmond and in Georgia in a like capacity, have been inestimable. Many a valuable officer and soldier owes his life to the timely succor given by the volunteer ambulance corps, which attends the army in the day of battle. In addition to this, the service of such a body of citizens, relieves from the necessity of employing the soldiers to bring off the wounded; and thereby saves the muskets to be used against the enemy.

We sincerely hope that the ambulance corps will be organized. There will soon be use for it.

WAR NEWS.—We received no further news from the various seats of war than we published on yesterday. Our account of the Kinston battle has been confirmed by official intelligence.

It was reported in this city, on yesterday, that Col. Lamb had died of his wounds received at the storming of Fort Fisher. This intelligence produced a profound grief with all who heard it. To-day, we are rejoiced to be able to contradict the report. The latest news of Col. Lamb is, that he had been very low, but was recovering, and would soon be able to be up.

Unhappily, the news of the death of Maj. J. M. Stevenson, who was also wounded at the same time, is true. This brave and useful officer, after being wounded, was captured at Fort Fisher, and has died of pneumonia, in the hands of the enemy. And thus, another of the truly valuable, and heroic defenders of our cause, has fallen.

Major Stevenson, before the war, was an active, public-spirited business-man; and a gentleman of general and social qualities. As a soldier, and an officer, he has been faithful and devoted; and he bore his part well in that bloody defense within the walls of Fort Fisher, which, though it was not attended with success, nevertheless, covered with glory those who participated in it.

### FOR THE CONFEDERATE.

#### PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE.

In pursuance with previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county was held in the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on yesterday, the 9th inst., in response to the appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of the support of Gen. Lee's army; and, at the ringing of the bell, a large number of the citizens of Raleigh and county promptly assembled.

On motion of Gov. W. C. Manly was called to the Chair, and K. G. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Bryan, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request his attendance and participation in the deliberations of the meeting. After a short interval the committee returned, and the chairman announced that the Governor was present.

The Governor arose, and in a short speech,

among other things said, that our services were cut off from the South, communication reaching no farther than Columbia, if so far, and consequently General Lee's army must rely entirely upon North Carolina and Virginia for supplies, and if we fail to furnish them, the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow. The Government can only obtain supplies by purchase, impressments, and taxation. So far as purchasing them is concerned, it was entirely out of the question, as Congress had limited the supply of Confederate Notes to such an extent that the Government did not have a sufficient amount of money to make the purchases; impressments were very ungracious and repulsive to the people, and the Government now declined to resort to them; and they tythes were wholly insufficient; consequently the army must be fed by voluntary subscriptions of the people. He did not mean by voluntary, that they must necessarily give the provosts, but to put them in the reach and at the disposal of the Government. If the people do not let us have our Government have the provosts, Sherman will take them by foraging, as he does in all his former marches; that the people must bear in mind that a pound of meat witheld from Gen. Lee is a pound given to Sherman. The soldier lives on 64 ounces of meat and a pound of bread a day, and they have to march, fight, and sleep on the ground, and he thought it reasonable that the people could put up with the same amount, when they have so many vegetables to eat besides.

After the Governor closed his remarks, it was moved and seconded that a subscription be raised immediately in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and the following donations were then made:

W. R. Richardson, 5 bbl's corn, 500 lbs bacon; Dr. Deems, 2 bbl's flour; A. Jones, 250 lbs meal, 40 lbs bacon; G. W. Moretz, 50 lbs corn, 1,000 lbs bacon; J. W. Cunningham, 5 bbl's flour, 1,000 lbs bacon; Dr. Johnson, 5 bbl's corn, 300 lbs bacon; Dr. B. Haywood, supplies for six months for two soldiers; Col. Mallett, 200 lbs bacon; Dr. Miller, 2 bbl's corn, 100 lbs bacon; R. H. Jones, 3 bbl's corn, 20 lbs bacon; W. H. Sleeter, (a soldier) 30 lbs bacon; Wiley Palmer, 1 bbl flour; N. B. Cobb, 80 lbs bacon; Rev. Mr. Pritchard, 2 bbls corn; J. E. Allen, 1 bbl corn, 80 lbs bacon; P. F. Pescud, 5 bbls bacon; L. D. Stephenson, 2 bbls corn, 80 lbs bacon; Wm. Baylan, 10 bbls corn; Major Harrison, 60 lbs bacon; R. H. Battle, 100 lbs flour, 40 lbs bacon; Gov. May, 1 bbl flour, 2 bbls corn, 50 lbs bacon; Capt. J. M. Walker, 300 lbs bacon; J. D. Royster, 1 bbl corn, 100 lbs bacon; J. H. Bryan, 1 barrel flour, 100 lbs bacon; J. A. More, 1 big flour, 80 lbs bacon; Gen. O'Connel, one ration for 6 months; A. P. Woodall, 1 bbl corn; Thos. S. Campbell, 150 lbs bacon; A. R. Raven, 1 bbl flour; Major Husted, 1 bbl corn, 50 lbs bacon; R. G. Lewis, 160 lbs corn, 40 lbs bacon; Sion H. Eggers, 200 lbs bacon; Kemp P. Battle, 500 bushels corn, 600 lbs bacon.

On motion, a committee composed of Messrs P. F. Pescud, Jas. Litchford, G. M. Farris and W. R. Richardson, were appointed to solicit further subscriptions in the city of Raleigh.

It was also recommended that similar meetings be held in each Captain's District in the county, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and that committees of three be appointed by the chair with the assistance of the Sheriff and county court Clerk for each district, to solicit contributions and subscriptions.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman.

R. G. LEWIS, Secretary.

VISIT OF YANKEE CAVALRY TO MONROE, N. C.—On Wednesday last, about 3 o'clock, a squad of thirty-five yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour and left carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the streets when the yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 19 negro men, were carried off. 13 of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained all the valuables they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

No buildings were burnt in the village—not even the Court House and jail were injured—but the yankees seized whatever they wanted and carried it off. Two couriers (sent out from the place) stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.

—*Charlotte Democrat.*

No telegraphic despatches were received up to the hour of going to press.

GEN. FORREST.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Maj. Gen. Forrest to a Lieutenant Generality.

No telegraphic despatches were received up to the hour of going to press.

### SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

THE OCCUPATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA—ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

The arrival of a gentleman from Columbia, attached to this office, and the interesting facts of which he is the bearer, enabled us to complete in this issue the sad story of the fate of that fair city, the first chapter of which appeared in our paper of Sunday.

As before stated, the departure of our forces from Columbia took place on Friday morning, the 16th February. The noisy excitement which had marked the preceding three days now gave way to those deeper emotions which found expression only in the heavy hearts and anxious faces of the people. Of the fate in store for them, all were alike ignorant; few were not fearful. Whether Sherman would carry out his threats to "burn the very stones" of the obnoxious State, or, on the contrary, pursue a mild and lenient course, were subjects which were yet to be solved. The citizens had not long to wait. The rear of our army having passed through between ten and eleven o'clock, a white flag displayed soon after from the steeple of the City Hall, announced the surrender of the town. About twelve the Federals entered. They had pontooned the river above opposite Cotton Town, and with bands playing, drum corps pealing, flying, and their men in step, the army marched down Main street to the Capitol square.

Here the celebrated "Star Spangled Banner" was once more amid much vocal patriotism, placed on exhibition from the roof, of both the old and new State Houses. For the purpose of enhancing the theatrical effect of the scene, or "adding insult to injury," or of gratifying some other curious fancy, the ceremony of raising the flags was, we are assured, performed by two negroes. The honor of first entering the city was claimed by the 14th corps. A singular feature of the military procession, and one of which we have heard no explanation, was the driving of a carriage profusely decorated with Northern flags, in front of the column.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

General good order and quiet attended the entry, but as the troops were halted for several hours in Main street, stores and dwelling soon became objects of much attention, and the work of plunder commenced. From this time, until the last Yankees left town, persons not property were safe from the impolite intrusions upon their welfare. Stragglers, "bummers," pontoon men, and the riffraff of the army were to be met in every street and almost every house. If they wanted a pair of boots they took them from your feet. Watches were in constant demand—in several instances being snatched from the persons of the best ladies in the city. Gentlemen on the street quickly learned to appreciate the old phrase "tempus fugit." Our cashier, the well known Notary Public, P. S. Jacobs, Esq., was one of the pupils. He's said to have received two lessons; price—a watch each. Ear and finger rings were taken by force, and in isolated cases, the dresses of ladies were torn from their bodies by villains, who expected to find jewels or plate concealed. Search for silver and provisions was made in every conceivable place. Ramrods were used as probes to indicate where boxes were buried, and gardens, outhouses, cellars, garrets, chimneys, and nooks never thought of by anybody but a thief in search of plunder, were turned over to speak inside out. In one instance, it is reported that a box of valuable worth a large amount was found under a door step. We learn that the estimate of this character of property stolen, is about two millions of dollars. Many of the robbers who perpetrated personal violence were intoxicated by liquor found in the city. Rev. Mr. Shand, the Episcopalian clergyman, while conveying a trunk containing the communion service of silver from the church to the South Carolina College, was arrested by a Yankee and a negro, who compelled him, under a threat of death, to give it up, which was done. While one of the culprits was afterwards being used for drinking whiskey, a Federal soldier—an Irishman—recognized the sign of the Cross upon it, took it from the fellow, and carried it to Rev. Dr. O'Connel, the Catholic clergyman, by whom it was restored to the owner. This description of pillage continued until the troops left.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

In the afternoon, the column which had occupied Main street, moved into quarters in the various public grounds and vacant lots. No fires occurred on Thursday, save such as were ignited by our own officials. The first alarm on Friday was given soon after the entry of the enemy, and proceeded from the bursting of row of cotton on Main street, between Washington and Lady streets. In fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, the jail which had been used as a Confederate prison, was set on fire. The bells rang, the engines promptly rallied, and proceeded as usual to their work, which was uninterrupted, except by drunken soldiers, who here and there cut the hose with their pocket knives; but all efforts to stay the flames were unavailing.

Among the prisoners released were Morris who murdered Hicks, several men confined on the charge of counterfeiting, and it is said, a Federal prisoner. Why he was not removed with his comrades, does not appear. It is reported that he subsequently married a lady in Columbia.

The grand conflagration which destroyed the city commenced about dusk. The fire started near the rear of the jail. A high wind prevailed, and in a short time the flames were in full and unceasing progress, spreading rapidly in three directions—up and down Main street, and eastwardly. The fire department again rallied, and from ten until three o'clock in the morning the scene is described as appalling.

The sky was one broad sheet of flame, above which, amid the lurid smoke, drifted in eddying circles a myriad of sparks. These falling scattered the seeds of conflagration on every side.

The